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A variety of thermal control materials were flown on the Materials on International Space Station Experiment (MISSE)-5. Several types of beta cloth, as used in multi-layer insulation blankets, were flown, including samples from the same batch as used on the International Space Station. Two candidate sunshade materials for the James Webb Space Telescope were also exposed on MISSE-5. The white thermal control coating AZ93 was applied to Kapton instead of aluminum; this sample maintained good solar absorptance and did not indicate any significant level of contamination to the MISSE-5 experiment. Marker coatings maintained their color. Thermo-optical properties are discussed, along with comparable data from MISSE-2 and the Passive Optical Sample Assembly (POSA) – I experiments.



Thermal Control Materials on MISSE-5 With Comparison to Earlier Flight Data

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Materials on International Space Station Experiment (MISSE) - 5

Deployed: August 3, 2005 on STS-114

Retrieved: September 15, 2006 on STS-115

- Materials' Location on MISSE-5
- Environmental Exposure
- Effects on Coatings
 - Thermal Control Coatings
 - Marker / Astronaut Visual Aid Coatings
- Discussion and Conclusions





Aluminized beta cloth Chemfab 500F "Super" beta cloth Black beta cloth





"Super" beta cloth SiO/Kapton E/VDA SiO/CP1/VDA AZ93 on Kapton Black beta cloth





Germanium on black Kapton Germanium on Kapton HN





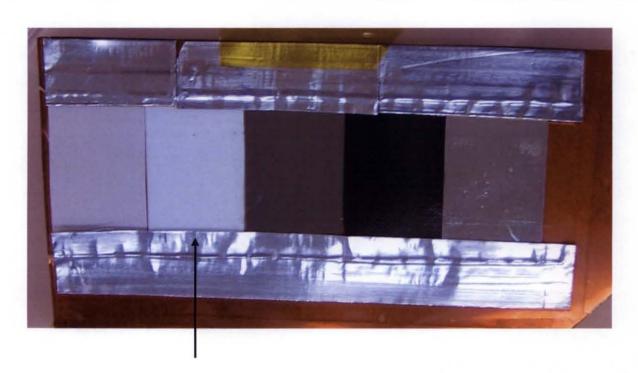
AZ93 on beta cloth
Marker coatings on beta cloth
Marker coatings on Dutch Space glass cloth



Environmental Exposure

- ~1.8 x 10²⁰ atoms/cm² atomic oxygen (Kapton erosion)
- ~ 525 equivalent sun-hours UV
- >6,500 thermal cycles of +40/-40 °C



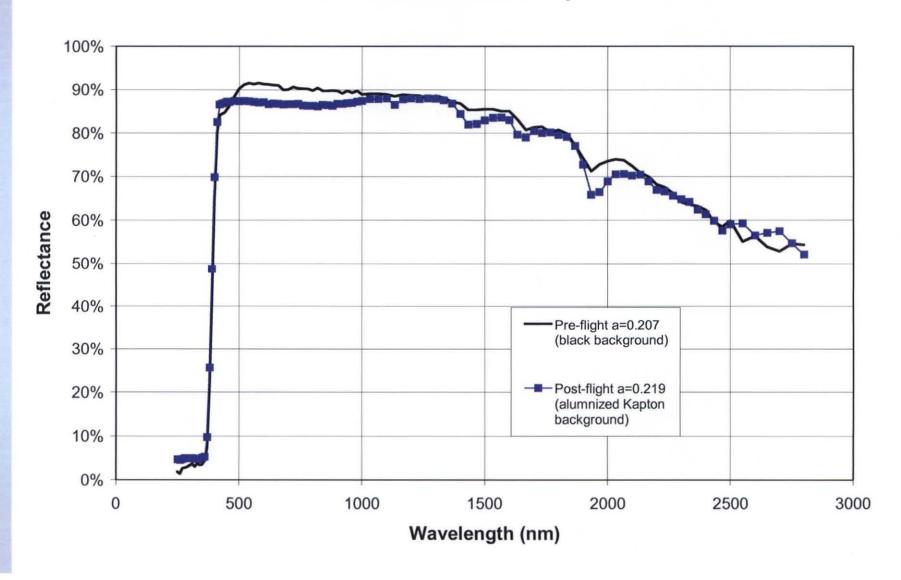


AZ93 on Kapton

- Thinner layer than aluminum substrate
- No indication of contamination at 400 nm knee

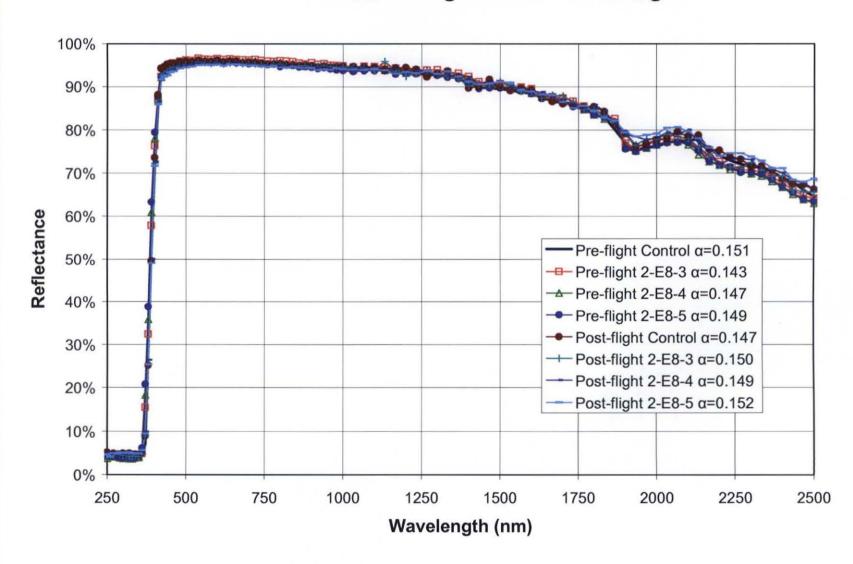


MISSE-5 AZ93 on Kapton





MISSE-2 AZ93 Inorganic White Coating





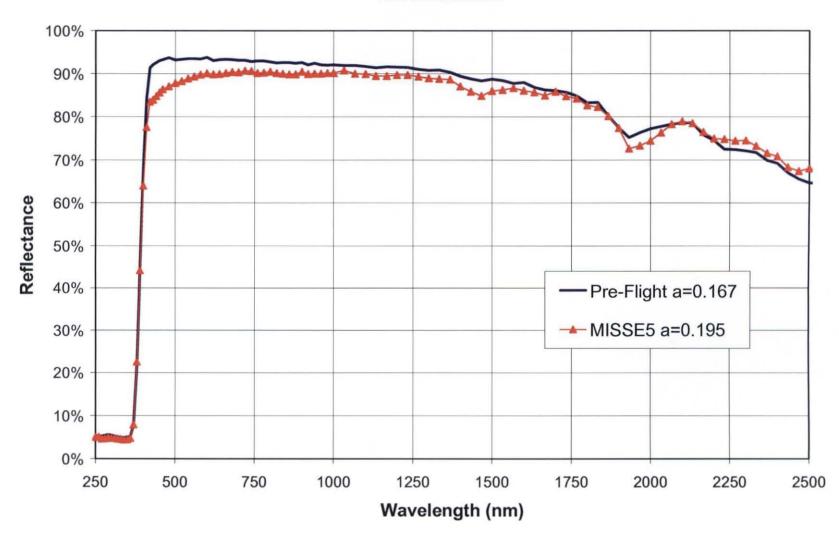


AZ93 on Beta Cloth looks white. Change in reflectance spectra may indicate darkening of beta cloth underneath coating.



MISSE-5 AZ93 on Beta Cloth

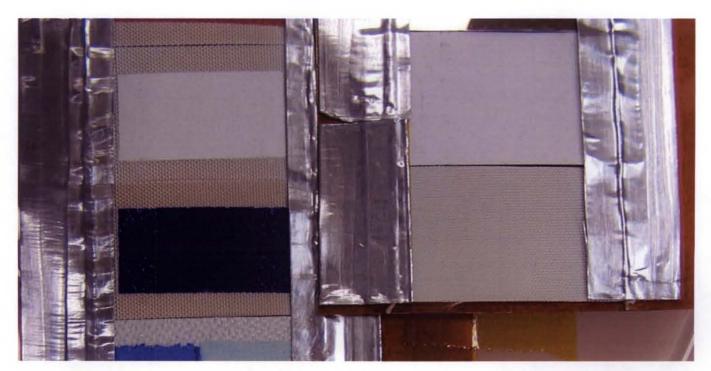
No Aluminization





AZ93 on Beta Cloth

AZ93 on Kapton



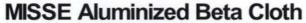
AMJ-700IBU on Beta Cloth

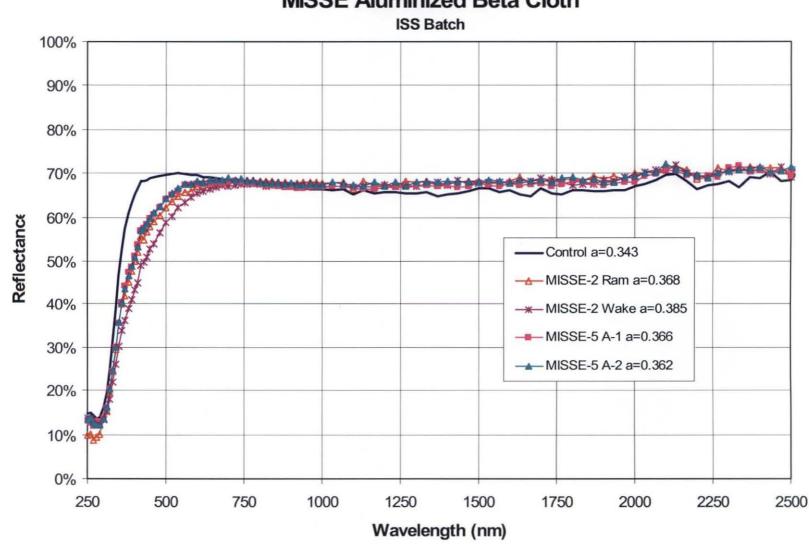
Aluminized Beta Cloth

Darkening of beta cloth without darkening of AZ93 indicates more UV radiation than expected.

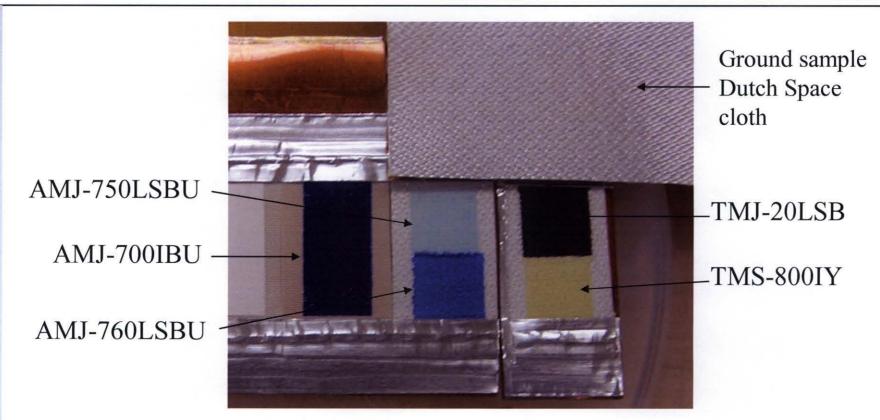
Darkening of this level has been simulated with 500 – 800 ESH in lab.







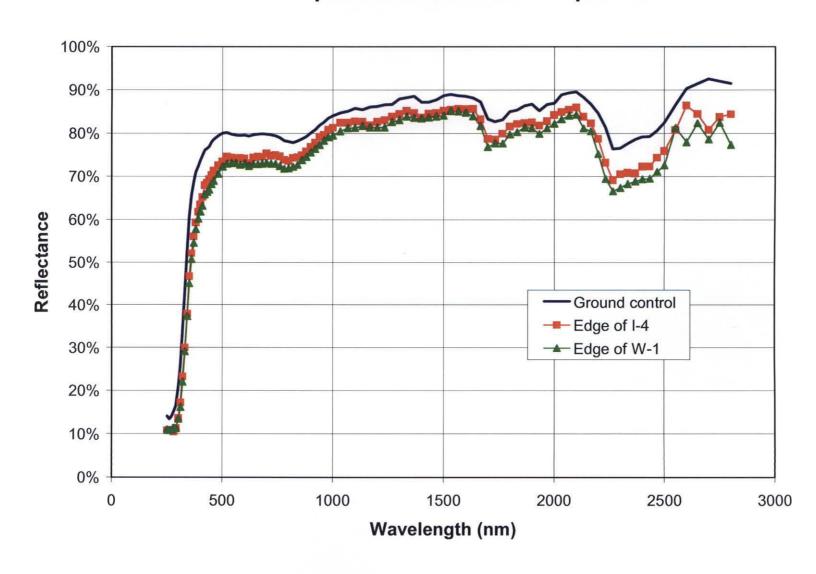




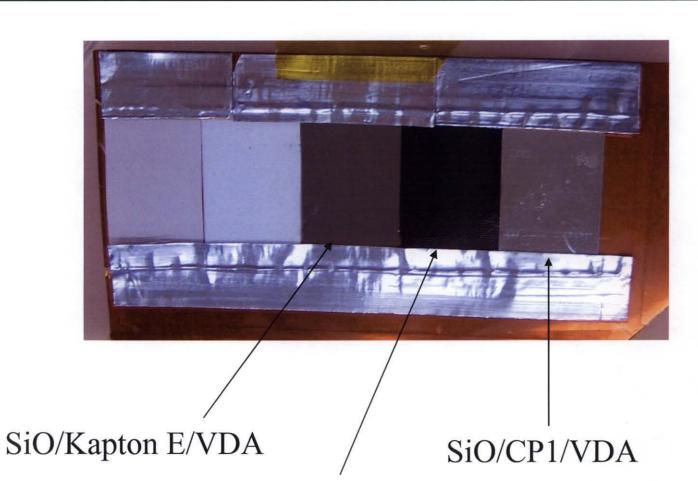
These coatings (on aluminum) also performed well on MISSE-1 and -2. Some MISSE-5 marker coatings were screen printed on Dutch Space glass cloth/Kapton film



Dutch Space Glass Cloth on Kapton



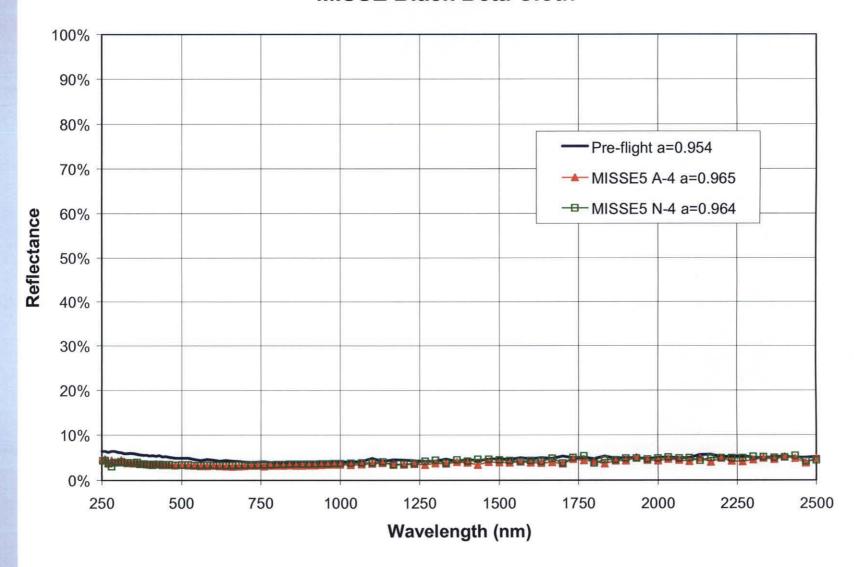




Black beta cloth



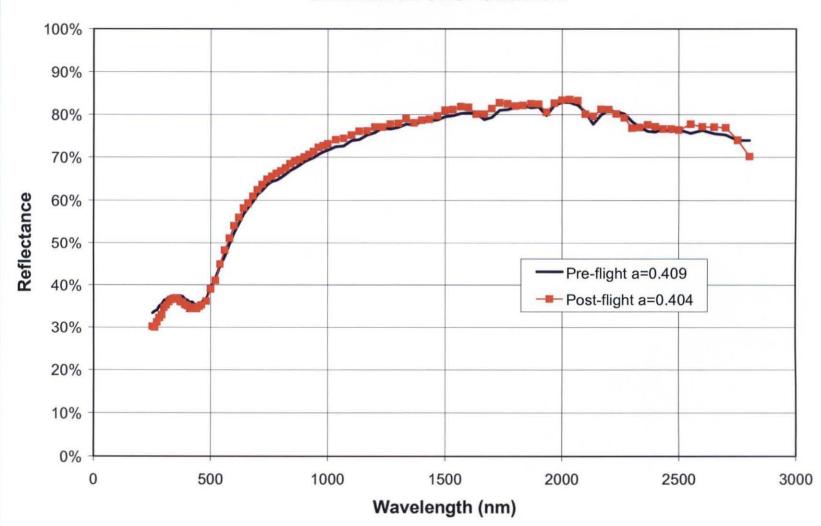
MISSE Black Beta Cloth



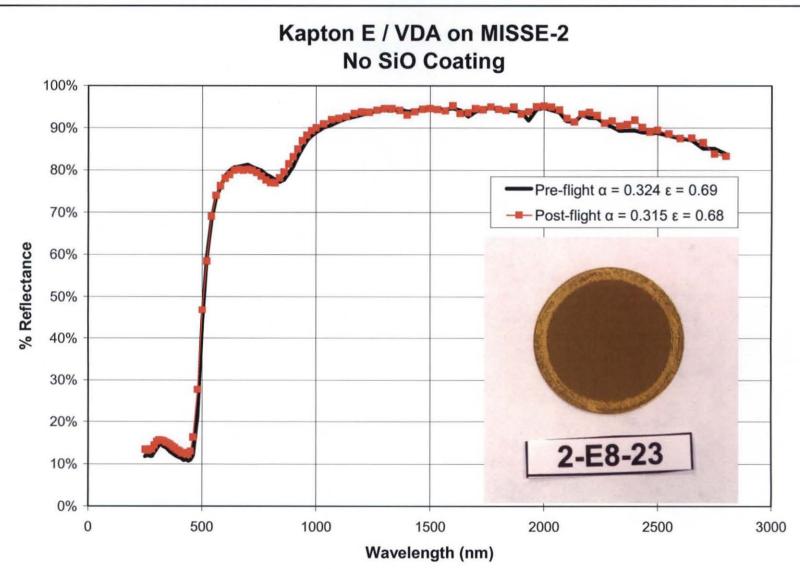


MISSE-5 SiO / Kapton E / VDA

Candidate for JWST Sunshield





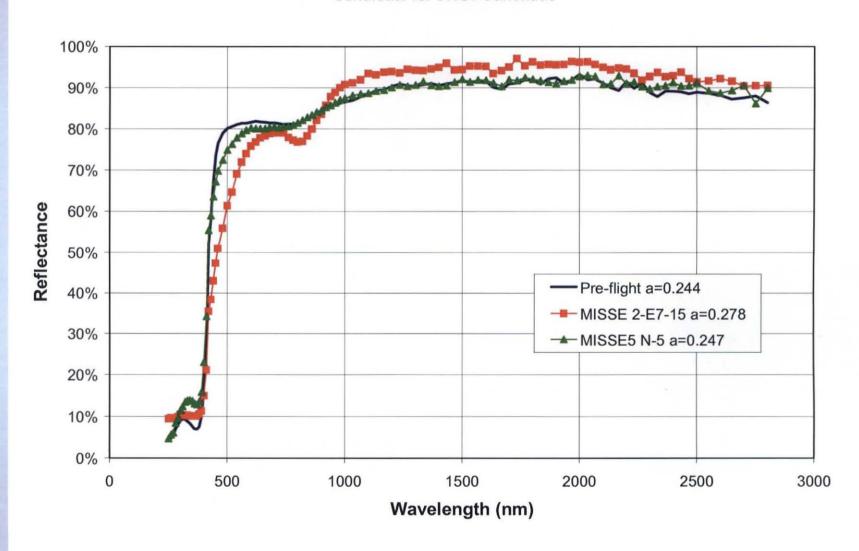


Note: sample was exposed to UV and no AO through magnesium fluoride window

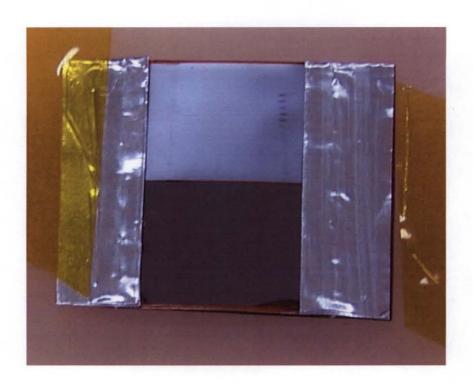


SiO / CP1 / VDA

Candidate for JWST Sunshade



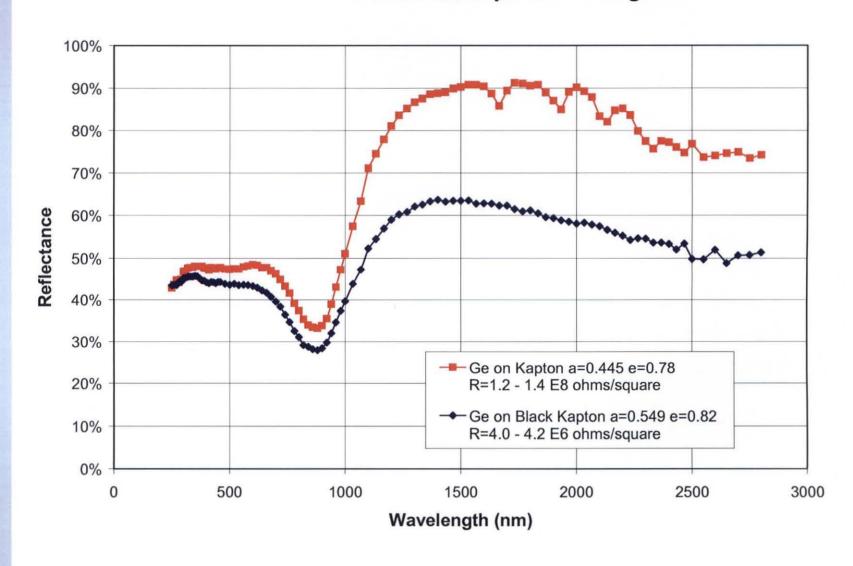




Germanium on Kapton and black Kapton Similar materials flown on Passive Optical Sample Assembly

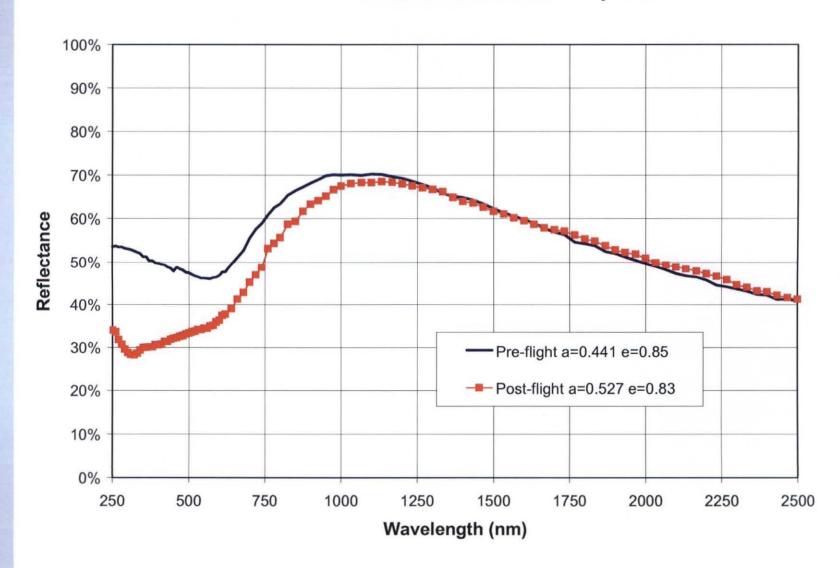


MISSE-5 Germanium/Kapton Post-flight



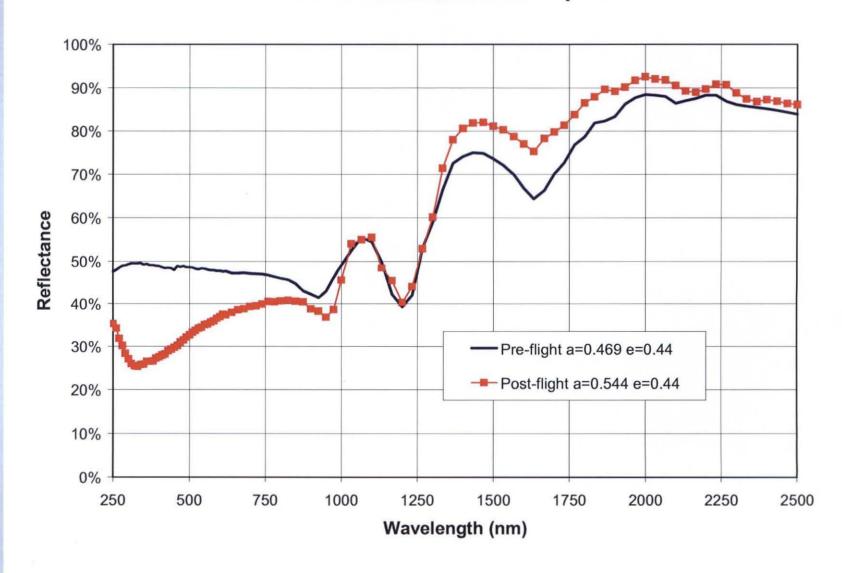


POSA-I Germanium on Black Kapton





POSA-I Germanium on Kapton





Conclusions

- ◆ Coatings, particularly AZ93 zinc oxide pigment with inorganic binder, held up well in LEO {AO+UV} environment.
- No evidence of significant contamination.
- Marker / Label coatings maintained their color.
- ♦ Beta cloth darkened due to UV exposure. Solar absorptance was in agreement with previous MISSE exposure.
- ♦ Candidate JWST sunshade materials held up well.
- Germanium-coated Kapton maintained better than 1 x $10^9 \Omega/\Box$ surface resistivity.